

## GERMANS MUST PAY

## TONNAGE DUES AND OTHER SHIPPING CHARGES RE-IMPOSED.

President Cleveland Proclaims a Suspension of the Act Relating to Vessels of That Nation of Payment of Such Dues, It Being Shown That Like Exemption Is Not Enjoyed by American Shipping in German Ports—Socialist Leader in the Reichstag Defies Militarism and Navalism—Journalists' Trial—Foreign News.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—The president has issued a proclamation suspending after January next the operations of the act which relieves German vessels entering United States ports from the payment of tonnage dues and other shipping charges. This action was taken upon proof that American vessels are denied corresponding privileges in German ports. The shipping charges under our laws are based on a sliding scale, the president's action, however, will arouse widespread interest in shipping circles.

The president's proclamation will go into effect the morning of Jan. 3, after which date the vessels of Germany entering our ports must pay shipping dues on a sliding scale of from 6 to 30 cents per ton per annum.

The president mentions the fact that his proclamation of Jan. 26, 1893, suspended the collection of the whole of the duty of 6 cents per ton, or not to exceed 30 cents per ton upon German vessels entering the ports of the United States, according to section 11, act of congress approved June 19, 1893. This suspension was proclaimed upon proof then appearing satisfactory that no longer or lighter home dues or any equivalent tax or taxes whatever were imposed upon the American vessels entering German ports and that American vessels and their cargoes were not required in German ports to pay any fee or import duty higher or other than was payable by German vessels or their cargoes in the United States.

As announced in the official proclamation of 1893, the suspension was to continue only so long as the reciprocal exemption of American vessels continued in German ports. Continuing, the president says it now appears upon satisfactory proof that such dues or an equivalent thereof are imposed upon American vessels and their cargoes entered in ports of the United States.

Therefore, the president revokes the former suspension of the collection of the whole of the duty of 6 cents per ton, and not to exceed 30 cents per ton upon German vessels entering the ports of the United States. The revocation of the proclamation of 1893 will take effect on Jan. 2, 1897.

The effect of the president's proclamation is to impose upon vessels entering from Germany the same tonnage duties that are imposed upon vessels entering from the United States from Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain and other maritime nations in Europe and Asia.

German vessels were exempted in 1883 from the payment of these dues under the shipping reciprocity act of 1883.

During the past year, at the request of the treasury department, the state department has made a full investigation into the charges imposed upon American vessels in German ports, and while the investigation has been developed, that while the imperial government does not impose taxes on shipping, yet the government of the German maritime states for years imposed taxes, so that there were no real reciprocity.

As a business proposition, the arrangement has been considerably a detriment to the United States. Since 1883, the tonnage in foreign vessels coming into the United States has amounted to over \$15,000,000, while the tonnage of American vessels entering has amounted to barely \$2,000,000. The annual loss of revenue to the United States under this arrangement has been approximated at \$30,000,000, while the exemptions which American vessels would have gained in German ports would have amounted to barely \$200,000. As a matter of fact, these taxes have been levied on American vessels in German ports, and it is understood that the United States will make a claim for the recovery of the amount so expended.

Beyond this fact, the exemption of German vessels from tonnage taxes in ports of the United States has been, in fact, a discrimination on the part of the United States against its own shipping lines. The terms of the American line steamers is at Southampton, and the St. Louis, St. Paul, etc., entering in the United States from Southampton, have been required to pay tonnage dues, whereas the North German Lloyd steamers, clearing at Bremen and touching at Southampton for mail and passengers, in competition with the American line, entered the United States entirely free from tonnage dues.

New York, Dec. 3.—Regarding the proclamation of President Cleveland re-imposing the tonnage duties and other shipping charges on German vessels in ports of the United States, a representative of the German Lloyd company said today: "The proposed change would cost our company about \$1,000,000 annually for each vessel sailing from Bremen to New York. It might mean a total outlay of \$15,000,000 a year. Some of the company's buildings, having a greater tonnage would probably cost the company still more. I cannot say whether such a change would affect rates but the extra expense will have to be borne by somebody. I can see no reason for the change, concerning which we have heard nothing."

**LIBERATION'S DEFENSE.**  
Berlin, Dec. 3.—The Reichstag today resumed the discussion of the bill, Herr Liebknecht, socialist leader, made a long speech on many subjects. Referring to the passage of the secretary of the navy, Admiral von Tirpitz, he said that the German cruiser fleet, lost with nearly all hands off the coast of China, which was unseaworthy and, he added, as to the crew they had not displayed greater courage than thousands of miners in the cause of their work.

Thereupon the president of the Reichstag, Baron von Bülow-Bereng, interrupted the speaker for not appreciating the gallantry of the sailors. Herr Liebknecht, in no way concerned in the rebuke, continuing, said that threats had been held out that the Reichstag might be dissolved if the naval estimates were defeated.

Behind that threat, he asserted there

was a certain person (this might be taken to be a reference to the emperor), as to whom he knew what he would do on the morrow or the day after. Such a state of things was unworthy of the Reichstag. Herr Liebknecht was here called to order by the president but, resuming his remarks, he said that the trial of Herr Liebknecht and other newspaper men now in progress showed that intrigues of the highest description were conducted in the Reichstag.

In conclusion, the socialist deputy asserted that his party would not vote a man nor a groshen for militarism nor navalism.

Dr. von Boetticher, minister of the interior, replied to Herr Liebknecht. Dr. von Boetticher said he hoped all wrongdoings in the Reichstag would be cleared up and that the achievements of the German empire would unite in the struggle against socialism. There was no question, he asserted, of a coup d'état, and as to dissolving the Reichstag, no such proposal had ever been made.

Referring to the dockers' strike, Dr. von Boetticher said the strike in the ports was the most unjustifiable which had ever occurred. He would pass over the suggestion of English legislation, as he did not desire to make charges against British ship owners. The cooperation of the socialist, however, was quite evident, and as a result of the strike British workmen had come over to earn the wages which the Hamburg dockers despised. All friends of this movement should further strive to unite in efforts to end the strike.

Admiral von Hollmann, referring to the statement of Herr Liebknecht that the life was not seaworthy, asserted the fact that this matter would have been noteworthy for another two years. He added that the circumstances of a wreck (referring to a submerged reef in the midst of a terrible gale) rendered the saving of the crew impossible.

Baron von Stum declared that as the Hamburg strike was a struggle for supremacy upon a part of the employment of the latter had done the public a service in refusing to arbitrate the dispute.

Herr Auer, socialist, said that the Hamburg dockers only earned 50 marks a year, and that they now wished to share in the benefits of improving trade. He added that if they had been perfectly organized the strike would not have occurred.

Dr. von Boetticher answered that the dockers earned more than Herr Auer had said and said it was clear that an international strike had been planned and that the German had rashly started the movement, while their fellow-workers in other countries failed to follow their example.

In conclusion, Baron von Boetticher said he hoped that the Germans in future would let others pull the chestnuts out of the fire.

The house then adjourned for the day.

**JOURNALISTS' TRIAL.**  
The trial of Herr Liebknecht, Baron von Lützow, Herr Ploetz, Herr Berger and Herr Fiedler, the journalists who are charged with libeling Count Bocho zu Eulenberg, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein and Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe, was resumed today. Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe, Baron von Bieberstein's privy councillor Holstein and Councillor of Legation Hamman were in the witness box.

Herr Granl, a reporter of the Wolff agency, testified that the assertion in the incriminating article that he had obtained an incorrect version of the text containing the words "you men, per" ("As my father") from Count zu Eulenberg was untrue. For he, Granl, thought he heard the ear say: "I am inspired by the words of traditional sentiments as my father."

"But," continued Herr Granl, "the official text altered the last words to 'as my majesty'."  
Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe testified that it was possible that Herr Liebknecht might have spoken to him in the ante-room of his residence at Breslau but he could not recall anything on the subject. Baron Marschall von Bieberstein deposed that he knew neither Baron von Lützow nor Herr Liebknecht, and later, in the ante-room for foreign affairs, he was on the supposition that the stenographer attending the banquet was unable to take shorthand notes in French, he wrote the words of the czar's toast and immediately had it verified by a Russian official.

Baron von Bieberstein added that the wrong version of the text published was solely due to the error of a reporter as two versions of it never existed.

An interview with the chief of police has developed the fact that von Tausch, the commissioner of detective police, had traced the incriminating article to the foreign office; and it was subsequently developed that Baron von Lützow was the author of the assertion that the false version of the czar's toast was written in the ante-room of the foreign office and it was thus shown that von Lützow was an agent of the secret police.

**KILLED BY POACHERS.**

London, Dec. 3.—The Daily News has a Berlin dispatch which says: Count von Finkelsberg, an intimate friend of Emperor William has been found mortally wounded in the woods on his estate at Maltitz, near Briesen. The Vorwaerts has reported that the count is supposed to have been killed by poachers. He was one of the wealthiest land owners in Germany.

**MORTON ON MEAT INSPECTION.**

Washington, Dec. 3.—Secretary Morton in his annual report did not go into the question of European restrictions on the importation of American food products, especially the German and the French requirements for the inspection and certification by the United States of our export pork. He had discussed the matter in his previous report. The question will not be dealt with by the president in his message, except, possibly, by passing reference. Nevertheless, the whole question is revolving the earnest attention of the administration. Realization could not profit American trade, but practical retaliation has been hinted at by Ambassador Elihu in the case of Germany, and by our consul general to Austria, Max Judd.

Mr. Elihu has suggested, in view of the required inspection of our pork imported into Germany, that it would be reasonable to require certification by the German government of the purity of the German wine exported by Germany to the United States. Secretary Morton, in his report, has obtained from German officials reports bearing on the least inspection of pork in that country which, it is claimed, conclusively prove that their own inspection of pork does not effect, by preventing trickiness, and that the real purpose of requiring an inspection by the United States government is to prevent American competition.

The large number of cases of trichinosis in Germany is undoubtedly due to the fact that pork is cooked underdone there. No inspection can determine absolutely whether the trichinae exists in the pork. A microscopic inspection of our muscle furnishes no guarantee that other muscles are free from trichinosis, and the reports now in possession of the agricultural department show large numbers of cases of trichinosis resulting from eating pork inspected and certified by the German government. Last year 21,467 pounds of pork, which had been microscopically inspected by this government, was exported to Germany and France. The only countries requiring this inspection. The cost of this inspection in the United States was \$20,842, or over 1 cent of a cent per pound. If, after the facts to be shown in the reports at the agricultural department are officially admitted to the German government, this restriction is not removed, Secretary Morton is in favor of compelling the owners of the pork exported to pay for the inspection. He does not believe it is the privilege of a government to pay the cost of a requirement of another country in order to sell products in a foreign market.

## DOBELL GOES DAFT

## CANUCK STATESMAN TAKES A HEADER INTO THE FUTURE.

Imperial Federation Is Not Enough to Satisfy This Daring Grandchild of Old England But He Must Take Golden Smith's Dream of Canada's Absorption by the United States and Turn It Inside Out and Frate of the United States Being Absorbed in the Imperial Federation—He's a Good One.

(Copyrighted 1896 by the Associated Press.)  
London, Dec. 3.—The British Empire league held a meeting this afternoon at the Guildhall. The lord mayor, Mr. George Faulstich, presided. The hall was well filled but there was a lack of enthusiasm. Among the Canadians present were Sir Charles Tupper, Lieutenant Governor Kirkpatrick and Messrs. Dobell and Laurie.

A letter from the Canadian secretary of the league, dated Toronto, was read, stating that the Canadian branch had elected ten members to the council of the league in England.

The Duke of Devonshire, president of the council, made a speech in which he said he believed that the sentiment in favor of imperial federation was growing, but that Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to establish free-trade within the empire had not yet met with such a hearty response in the great colonies as to demand immediately another colonial conference. The conference would be of the highest importance to renew the agreement, shortly terminating, whereby the colonies contribute to the cost of the navy, as a practical step in the direction of imperial federation.

The admiralty, the duke continued, had undertaken to protect all British territory from a sea attack and it was the duty of the colonies to provide for their adequate defense so that the strategic plans for the defense of the colonies might be complete.

The duke of Devonshire's motion approving of the constitution of the league announcing that the organization is now complete and stating that the league is ready to proceed with its program, was carried.

Mr. Dobell cordially sympathized with the aim of the league, although he regretted the lack of progress and expressed the belief that the only solution of their dream was the absorption of Great Britain and her colonies against the world.

Continuing, the speaker said he was proud to belong to Canada, "a country which is second to none in her loyalty to the mother country, a country which he did not look without admiration on her great neighbor, the United States." "Yet," added Mr. Dobell, "she has a greater admiration for the forbearance and generosity which Great Britain has shown towards the United States during the past twenty years and she is ready to hope that the time is soon coming when the United States will appreciate all Great Britain has done for her."

Mr. Dobell also predicted that Canada would be the means of bringing about a better understanding between Great Britain and the United States, which, he claimed, would be "one of the best things which ever happened to Great Britain."

Referring to Professor Goldwin Smith's statement that the ultimate goal of Canada was absorption by the United States, Mr. Dobell said he believed that if imperial federation was effected it might be possible to absorb the United States and he continued: "I am sure that every part of the empire will welcome back the wandering child."

Sir Charles Tupper spoke of the profound belief felt in Canada and by himself in the work aimed at by the league, referring to the statement of the Duke of Devonshire that it was the duty of the colonies to provide for their adequate defense. Sir Charles declared that no people in the world were more ready than the Canadians to contribute to the defense of the empire.

**FLOODS IN THE LEWISARDS.**  
London, Dec. 3.—An official dispatch received here from St. John's, Antigua, capital of the Leeward Islands, says that serious floods have occurred in the island of Montserrat. Roads and bridges, it is added, have been destroyed and twenty-five persons have been drowned. The Leeward Islands form part of the British West Indian Islands. Montserrat has an area of about forty square miles and a population of nearly 9,000.

**TOUGH ON THE HEIRESS.**

London, Dec. 3.—A special dispatch received here from Paris says that a sensational case has been opened by an action for divorce commenced by Princess De Wrede, against her husband, Prince Adolph De Wrede, who is a brother of the Australian minister at Munich. It is reported that the Princess, a few days ago, went through the form of marriage with an American heiress at Geneva, Switzerland.

**ENGLAND WILL HELP EGYPT.**

Cairo, Dec. 3.—Lord Cromer, British agent here, has informed the Egyptian government that he is authorized to state that in the event of that government deciding to repay to the Calise the Egyptian loan through the Egyptian treasury, the action of Great Britain in this matter is the result of a decision yesterday of the court of appeals at Alexandria that the Egyptian government must pay back the money advanced.

Paris, Dec. 3.—The Temps today dwells on the moral effect of the decision of the court of appeals at Alexandria compelling the Egyptian government to repay to the Calise the Egyptian loan through the Egyptian treasury. The action of Great Britain in this matter is the result of a decision yesterday of the court of appeals at Alexandria that the Egyptian government must pay back the money advanced.

**NOTHING SO SHOCKING.**

Sydney, New West Wales, Dec. 2.—The representative in this city of the Associated Press, acting upon instructions received from the Associated Press, has been Miss Sadie McDonald, the well-known American actress, and finds there is no foundation for the sensational report circulated on the subject in the United States. The report is a pure invention that Mr. Julian Harris, the manager of the company with which Miss McDonald was playing, is holding back "shocking news" or any other news of the death of the young actress. Miss McDonald died suddenly early on Sunday morning last, of cerebral hemorrhage, and the cause of the same in all probability due to over-exercising. Her death was not so shocking.

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**MADE AN EXAMPLE.**

Somalia Captured by an Italian Party After the Massacre.

Zanzibar, Dec. 2.—The massacre of Senor Cecchi, the Italian consul here, the captain of the Italian warship Votorno and Staffett, and about six other Italian officers by the Somalis at Magadoxo, on the coast of Somaliland, East Africa, occurred on Saturday last, Nov. 28. The party was accompanied by seventy Askaris, and was on a trip to the country outside of Magadoxo, when the Somalis attacked the Italians and killed all the whites and also killed thirty of the Askaris.

Rouge, Dec. 3.—Further advice from Zanzibar, which have just been received here, give additional details of the massacre of Senor Cecchi, the Italian consul, and the Italian officers who were with him at Magadoxo, Somaliland. It is stated that fourteen Italians were killed. The caravan was attacked during the night by the Somalis. The latter were repulsed at first, but rallied later and continuously attacked the retreating caravan. The Italians and their escort of Askaris fought desperately, but were eventually overcome. So soon as the news of the fighting reached Magadoxo, a detachment of Askaris and a force of Askaris was sent to the assistance of the caravan. But they arrived too late to save the Italians. The rescue party recovered twenty-seven bodies, and arrested many Somalis tribesmen, who took part in the massacre. These prisoners were punished in an exemplary manner.

which was quickened by a severe fall, which she sustained recently while practicing handstands at the Princess theatre, Melbourne. For the last production of the Belk White Play, which she appeared in. Her remains were interred here on Monday last, the funeral being attended by many theatrical and other friends, and by all the members of the company to which she belonged.

**BERING SEA COMMISSION.**

Case of the Carolina Under Consideration at Victoria.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 3.—The preliminaries have been well settled, the Bering sea claims committee got down to business yesterday.

When the actual trial of the claims began, with the case of the schooner Carolina, Hon. Mr. Peters, senior counsel for the British, opened by reading the pleadings set forth in the claim against the United States. The schooner was a British vessel, registered at Victoria; that she sailed hence May 23, 1886, to Bering sea; that the schooner was seized by the United States cutter Corwin, towed to Ounalaska and condemned by the United States district court at Sitka on a charge of violating the municipal laws of the United States relating to seal fisheries; that she was detained under such condemnation until December, 1886, when her return was offered, but refused on the ground that the vessel had been practically wrecked in the meantime. By reason of the loss arising out of this illegal seizure, \$30,000 is asked and interest at 7 per cent per annum.

Mr. Peters said that for the meantime he would not deal with personal claims. He then proceeded to read the reply of the United States, claiming that the vessel was at the time of the seizure, wholly in the waters of the United States. The British answer to this was that the Paris tribunal had already decided as to the finding of act that the vessel was British and that all the persons on board had to do was to decide the amount of compensation to be paid. Mr. Peters remarked that with regard to the issue raised by the United States that the vessel was in the waters of the United States, he was in a position to say that the British register at the time of the seizure and that was already admitted.

Mr. Peters then laid before the commission the diplomatic correspondence carried on between the United States and the British government, and the official documents evidence as to the seizure given on behalf of the United States at the United States court in Alaska. His intention, he stated, was to present the evidence given on behalf of the United States and on the benefit of which the United States had condemned the ship.

Mr. Dickinson, for the United States, objected that it was not necessary to show that, for the Paris tribunal had already decided that if the Carolina was a British vessel she was illegally seized. If the vessel was proved to be British, the question of compensation was all that remained to be settled. Mr. Peters replied that he considered the evidence he had quoted had a direct bearing on the question of compensation and that it was quite proper for him to show by the evidence accepted by the United States courts how the vessel had been condemned.

Justice Putnam asked if Mr. Peters did not think he was opening rather a wide door by quoting what was recorded in the previous trial for determining what was now before the present commission. Mr. Peters, in reply, maintained that really the case now in hand was a part of the same action.

Justice Putnam, to this, remarked that of course the evidence to be submitted to the court would be the evidence accepted by the respective governments, but it remained with the commission to say whether it was admissible or not.

Mr. Peters, in reply, quoted at length from diplomatic correspondence and handed in the official government book as evidence.

Before going on with the Carolina case he requested leave to examine a witness in the Onward claim, a man who lived on the west coast, being obliged to leave for home tonight. This request was granted and John Macgill was placed on leave of four at a time. They were then transferred to an American schooner at San Diego, which was under way to Sitka. The men were allowed to bring blankets from the vessel but had no bed and there were eight men in one room, which was only ten feet square. They were confined in the room one month and then tried at Sitka, the judge addressing them as robbers. The Indians of the crew came outside to the window, saying they had nothing to do, and the men, through the door, the money he had, some \$15. Captain Hansen of the Thornton, Captain Ogilvie of the Carolina and Harry Norman were among those in jail at Sitka. With him, it is reported, Captain Ogilvie got away and he never saw him again. (Captain Ogilvie, it will be remembered, was afterwards found dead in the woods.) Being subjected to right cross-examination by Mr. Dickinson, the men, he admitted, were allowed to walk about Sitka one day before being tried. The room they were confined in was the jury room at the court house, though the door was not locked, there was a guard over them. Captain Ogilvie, when he got away, had not been stopped by the guard.

In the afternoon evidence was begun in the Carolina case. William Munroe was the first witness. Much of his testimony consisted in details as to amounts paid out for fitting out and paying the crew.

The commission then adjourned.

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**MADE AN EXAMPLE.**

Somalia Captured by an Italian Party After the Massacre.

Zanzibar, Dec. 2.—The massacre of Senor Cecchi, the Italian consul here, the captain of the Italian warship Votorno and Staffett, and about six other Italian officers by the Somalis at Magadoxo, on the coast of Somaliland, East Africa, occurred on Saturday last, Nov. 28. The party was accompanied by seventy Askaris, and was on a trip to the country outside of Magadoxo, when the Somalis attacked the Italians and killed all the whites and also killed thirty of the Askaris.

Rouge, Dec. 3.—Further advice from Zanzibar, which have just been received here, give additional details of the massacre of Senor Cecchi, the Italian consul, and the Italian officers who were with him at Magadoxo, Somaliland. It is stated that fourteen Italians were killed. The caravan was attacked during the night by the Somalis. The latter were repulsed at first, but rallied later and continuously attacked the retreating caravan. The Italians and their escort of Askaris fought desperately, but were eventually overcome. So soon as the news of the fighting reached Magadoxo, a detachment of Askaris and a force of Askaris was sent to the assistance of the caravan. But they arrived too late to save the Italians. The rescue party recovered twenty-seven bodies, and arrested many Somalis tribesmen, who took part in the massacre. These prisoners were punished in an exemplary manner.

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## THREE FIGHT FOUR

## KENTUCKIANS KILL EACH OTHER OFF INDUSTRIOUSLY.

Trouble Might Have Originated in Politics, the Names of Two Congressional Candidates Figuring in the Matters—William Morgan and Three Sons Meet William Harrison and Two Sons, and Each Side Loses Two—Demented Woman Leaps From a Sixth-Story Window—Criminal and Accidental Happenings.

St. Louis, Dec. 3.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Lexington, Kentucky, says: Meager details of a bloody battle with the names of the Morgan family, strong supporters of D. G. Colson, and the Harrison family, supporters of John D. White, in the recent election for congressman, reached here from Lexington county today.

William Morgan and his three sons, Thomas, Cole and John, were going to mill, when they met William Harrison and his sons, James and Henry. A pitched battle resulted.

Old man Morgan fell dead at the first fire, and when the fight was over Jim and Henry Harrison lay dead and Tom and Caleb Morgan dying.

**CONGRESSMAN ATTACKED.**  
Pinville, Ky., Dec. 3.—J. L. Christ and Miss Katie Emmal, of Middleboro, were eloping yesterday when Will Emmal, the father of the girl, caught them just as the train was about to move off. Katie Emmal was sitting beside Congressman Colson and Emmal thought that Colson was trying to aid his daughter. Emmal began to abuse him, when Colson arose and attacked the angry father. Emmal drew a pistol, but a trainman grabbed the weapon.

Miss Emmal is a granddaughter of the wealthy banker, K. H. Emmal, of Lexington. Christ is prominent in his section of the state.

Colson says that he had no connection with the elopement and he knew nothing of it until Emmal began to abuse him. Colson was on his way to Washington.

**SIXTH-STORY SUICIDE.**

New York, Dec. 3.—Mrs. Eliza H. Cummings, a wealthy woman of Hillsboro, Ohio, committed suicide today by jumping from the sixth story of the Hotel Empire, where she was a guest. Mrs. Cummings arrived at the hotel three weeks ago, accompanied by her brother, Thos. H. Cummings, and her sister, Mrs. Cummings, who had been demented for some time, was being treated by a specialist and a trained nurse was in constant attendance upon her. While Mr. Hilden and his daughter were at breakfast, Mrs. Cummings contrived to elude her nurse and escaped to the hallway. Then she climbed to the sixth floor, walked to the edge of the window, opened the window and jumped from the fire escape. She landed apparently headfirst between two piles of stone. Her death was instantaneous. The suicide was about 55 years of age.

**WHILE THE PARENTS QUARREL.**

Denver, Dec. 3.—An appeal to the Human Society has been made on behalf of Grace Solomon, aged 21 years, who is violently insane, and is kept without any clothing, chained to the wall in an apartment over a pawn shop in this city, of which her father, J. Solomon, formerly of Glasgow, Ky., is proprietor. The father is desirous of having the young woman placed in an asylum but her mother refused to give her consent.

**WORK OF THE FIRE FIEND.**

Ottawa, Dec. 3.—A terribly destructive fire broke out in Mrs. Turner's confectionery establishment on Sparks street, today. It extended to McDonald Bros' furnishing store, and then to the store of G. M. Holbrook, confectioner, who building was gutted and everything was consumed. On the top floor of this building was Scottish Rite hall. All the paraphernalia is lost. Holbrook's building is utterly destroyed, as is the Masonic hall, which was on the upper floor. From Holbrook's the fire continued to the large dry goods establishment of J. B. Box. The fire spread by the front wall is standing. The loss is about \$400,000.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 3.—Fire, which originated from a lamp explosion, entirely destroyed the No. 2 of the variety iron company, near the corner of Hamilton and Case avenues, early this morning. The loss will be between \$40,000 and \$50,000, fully covered by insurance. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment. The plant will be rebuilt at once.

Columbus, O., Dec. 3.—The Third Avenue Methodist church, No. 2 of the variety iron company, near the corner of Hamilton and Case avenues, early this morning. The loss will be between \$40,000 and \$50,000, fully covered by insurance. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment. The plant will be rebuilt at once.

**DEATH FROM FALLS.**

Victor, Colo., Dec. 3.—John Ople, part owner of the Puzos mine, on Straub Mountain, was killed by falling down the shaft 1,200 feet. His fall was due to the breaking of the rope on which he was being hoisted out of the shaft.

Mr. Ople was formerly manager of "Diamond Joe" Reynolds' mining properties in this state, and before coming to Colorado, was inspector of mines in Pennsylvania.

**BREWERY OFFICE HELD UP.**

Three Men Make a Good Hunt, But Their Victims Escape.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 3.—Three highwaymen with drawn revolvers entered the office of the Home Brewing company at 1 o'clock this afternoon and held up the cashier, Robert Havermann, forcing him to hand over \$400, and then, not being satisfied with the amount, went behind the counter, looted the money drawers and secured over \$500 additional.

When the hold-up occurred there were present in the office the cashier, a half-dozen clerks and several customers. At were ordered to hold up their hands. The order was hastily complied with. After the cashier had handed out \$400, two of the robbers held the occupants of the office in line, while the other went through the safe and money drawers and secured between \$300 and \$500 more.

When the desperadoes had taken all the money, the desperadoes proceeded to bind those in the office hand and foot. This required nearly ten minutes and it seems marvelous that they were not discovered by some one from the outside. Having bound their victims the robbers warned them again making a noise, under pain of instant death.